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TWENTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 8, 1836.

OHIO BOUNDARY.

The House took up for consideration the bill to establish the northern boundary of Ohio.

The question being on ordering it to be engrossed for a third reading.

Mr THOMAS moved that the bill be laid on the table.

Mr. VINTON requested that the gentleman would withdraw his motion till he could show that the provision of the bill for the admission of Michigan did not dispense with the necessity of passing the bill to settle the boundary of Ohio.

Mr THOMAS declined to withdraw his motion.

Mr VINTON said that if the State of Ohio was to be cut off by the guillotine, he wanted the People of the State to know who were the executioners. He, therefore, called for the ayes and noes; which were ordered.

The question being taken, there appeared, yeas 103, nays 103—a tie. The CHAIR voted in the affirmative.

So the bill was laid on the table.

MICHIGAN AND ARKANSAS.

The bill to establish the northern boundary of Ohio, and to provide for the admission of Michigan into the Union on certain conditions, was next taken up.

Mr WISE moved to postpone the further consideration of the bill until Monday next, in order first to consider the bill to provide for the admission of Arkansas into the Union.

After a long debate, in which Messrs. WISE, THOMAS, LEWIS, CUSHING, ANTHONY, PATTON, SUTHERLAND, BOULDIN, SPEIGHT WILLIAMS of Ky. SEVIER, A. MANN, HARDIN and VANDERPOEL participated.

Mr BOON moved the previous question.

The House refused to second the motion, 69 to 102.

The debate was continued by Messrs. ADAMS and WISE.

Mr. WISE modified his motion so as to commit both the bill for the admission of Michigan, and the bill for the admission of Arkansas, to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, with instructions to incorporate the same in one bill.

The debate was continued by Messrs. PATTON, LEWIS, VINTON, BYNUM, THOMAS, MERCER, and BRIGGS.

Mr. BRIGGS asked a division of the question, and said he was in favor of committing both these bills. They proposed to admit two new States into this Union. These were measures of the greatest moment. The importance of the questions involved presents the strongest reason for their commitment, where they may have a full and ample discussion.

The bill for the admission of Arkansas, it is admitted by all sides of the House, must be committed, as it creates the offices of judge and marshal, with salaries attached to them. There is no direct appropriation in this bill; but, as it provides for the appointment of officers, who, if the law goes into effect, must be paid out of the public treasury, it creates a charge upon the Treasury, and requires commitment.

He believed by the spirit of the rules of this House the bill for the admission of Michigan should be committed. If it becomes a law, that State will send her Senators and Representatives to this Congress, and they must be paid out of the public treasury. The charge upon the treasury is as direct and inevitable in the one case as in the other. The amount to be paid to these representatives is established by a general law, and when the State is admitted they will have the same claim for their pay, for mileage and attendance, as the present members of Congress have. This was a reason which he had not heard urged for the commitment of this bill; but he believed, if gentlemen would give their attention to it, they would come to the same conclusion that he was brought to. He would not raise the question of order, but desired to bring the subject to the notice of the House, in the hope that it would influence their vote. He asked for a division of the question, that the vote might first be taken on the commitment, and then on the instructions.

The discussion was further continued by Messrs. BELL and ANTHONY, when

Mr HAWES asked for the yeas and nays; which were ordered.

Mr PATTON asked the opinion of the Chair as to the necessity of committing the bills.

The CHAIR decided that the bill for the admission of Arkansas must in conformity with the Rules, as it contained an appropriation for the Judges, be committed; and that the bill for the admission of Michigan, although it contained no express appropriation, created a charge upon the Treasury, and, therefore, came within the spirit of the Rules and of former decisions, though he was not clear as to the necessity of committing it.

After some remarks from Messrs. SPEIGHT, VANDERPOEL, MANN, of N. Y. REED, PATTON, BRIGGS, and BOON, on the point of order.

The CHAIR stated the question of order, and pronounced his decision thereon. He decided, in substance, that under the decision of 1832, on the bill providing for a reporter of the decision of the Supreme Court, it was necessary to commit both of those bills. It was for the House to determine whether the decision of 1832 should be considered as the law of the House or not. He was of opinion that, if one bill required commitment, both bills required it.

[The debate upon the motions made by Mr WISE was of considerable interest. The object of the motions was to get the bill for the admission of Arkansas into the Union up for consideration before the bill for the admission of Michigan, with the view that, if the House should choose to restrict the People of Arkansas from holding slaves, an attempt would be made to have Michigan admitted without any restriction, so that slavery could be introduced into the heart of the frontier of the Northern States. It was desired to have it ascertained, before the vote on the Michigan bill, what would be the fate of the slave-holding States, and whether the members from the North would violate the old Missouri compromise, and restrain Arkansas, as a Southern State, from holding slaves.

The motions were objected to, as implying a distrust of the fairness and honor of Northern men, for which no cause had been given. It was stated that throughout the session, upon this subject, the members from the North had shown a magnanimous desire to go with the South in setting the question, and securing the rights of the slave holding States; and that it would be as just for Northern men to suspect the members from the South of a desire to break faith upon the Missouri compromise as the suspicion already thrown out. It was urged that no fears could be entertained upon the subject. It was impossible to conceive that Northern men would vote for the admission of Michigan as a non slaveholding State, and then turn round, without regard to good faith towards the South, and oppose the admission of Arkansas, leaving the right to hold slaves unrestrained.

It was stated that this question divided the House into two parties, not political, but according to Mason and Dixon's line, and that no man nor any party ought to be trusted, upon assurances. The compromises of the Constitution and the faith of the country ought to be held on upon by all that section of the country which had an interest at stake. After considerable discussion of this character, during which members were repeatedly called to order for entering into the merits of the bills, Mr. ADAMS gave notice that he considered himself bound by no compromise, and that, if nobody else made the motion, he would move to insert a clause prohibiting slavery in Arkansas.

The discussion then changed to the subject of the Rules and Orders of the House, upon the point, whether it was necessary that bills of this character should be committed to a Committee of the Whole; and some hours were spent in discussing points of order raised in the course of the debate.]

No appeal being taken from the decision of the Chair, Mr. WISE withdrew his motion to commit with instructions, and, on his motion, the House went into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union (Mr. SPEIGHT in the chair) on the bill to establish the northern boundary of Ohio, and to admit Michigan into the Union on certain conditions, and the bill to admit Arkansas as a State into the Union.

The first named bill having been read through,

Mr. TAYLOR, of New York, moved to amend the bill by making a certain alteration in the boundary line, which he supported with some remarks.

The motion to amend was then lost.

Mr. VINTON offered the following amendment to the 2d section, at the end thereof, as follows:

"And provided, also, and it is hereby further expressly, declared, that if the convention provided for in the 3d section of this act, shall not give the assent therein required, the boundaries of the States of Ohio and Indiana shall nevertheless, be, and forever remain, fixed and established between them and Michigan, as the same are in this act above specified and described."

Mr. HANNEGAN moved to strike out the word "Indiana", from the amendment, remarking that he would not consent that the boundary line of Indiana should be brought into dispute, or be subjected to the revision of Congress.

After some debate, in which Messrs. McCARTY, LANE, MASON, of Ohio, GALBRAITH, HARDIN, THOMAS, and EVERETT took part,

Mr. EVERETT moved that the committee rise; but withdrew it at the request of

Mr. UNDERWOOD, who suggested an amendment which he said he should offer to the bill at some subsequent time.

Mr. ROBERTSON also gave notice of certain amendments which he should hereafter offer.

Mr. THOMAS said a few words in explanation of the theory upon which the committee acted in framing the bill, and renewed the motion that the committee rise.

The motion was agreed to—yeas 76, nays 54.

The committee then rose.

On motion of Mr. SEVIER, the bill from the Senate supplementary to the bill for the admission of Arkansas into the Union, was included in the special order.

Mr. HANNEGAN moved that the House resolved itself again into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, on the bills for the admission of Arkansas and Michigan into the Union; and, thereupon, he asked the yeas and nays.

Mr. EVANS moved that the House adjourn; and

Mr. HANNEGAN asked the yeas and nays; which were ordered, and were—yeas 81, nays 70.

The House then adjourned.

INDIAN RELATIONS.

On Friday last, in the House of Representatives, Mr, EVERETT, of Vermont, made a speech of great length and elaborateness, upon the general relations of this Government with the Creek and Seminole Indians. In the course of his remarks he exhibited an intimate acquaintance with the details of the subject, which intelligence and industry only could have attained. His observation tended to show that the Treaty (of removal) with the Seminoles was invalid, because its conditions had not been complied with on our part; and because, further, not having been ratified by our Government, till nearly a year after it was concluded, impediments had, in the interim, been made known to our Government, the existence of which would have prevented the making of the treaty, if known, because they were sufficient to render its execution impossible. He followed up the action of the Government, by stating that the subsequent acknowledgment of the treaty, after the Indians had denied its validity, was obtained by threats, accompanied with an armed force, as was represented, sufficient to compel an acquiescence in the order for removal; and those threats, with the presence of troops, and many irritating circumstances which occurred, were the cause of the hostilities now existing. He argued, first, that the treaty was not obligatory on the Seminoles: secondly, that the Government had attempted to enforce it, in a *sense* contrary to their own construction of it, and, thirdly, that they had attempted to execute it by an *act of war* before any hostile act had been committed by the Seminole nation. The speech will be published as early as our reporters can furnish it, and will deserve all the reader's attention.

The remarks of Mr. ASHLEY and others, on the same subject, but upon different grounds, were also entitled to great respect.

Mr. WHITE, of Florida, spoke earnestly in reply; after which, a general expression of a desire for more information induced the House to postpone the bill for a day or two, in order to obtain additional documents (from the War Department; and resolutions were adopted calling for them.—*Nat. Int.*

THE VETO.

Mr. Speaker POLK has, in the House of Representatives, applied *the veto* in a new and extraordinary form to the Land bill. A proposition was made to refer that bill to a Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union; another to refer it to the committee on Public Lands, and a third to commit it to the committee on Finance. This proposition was well understood to involve the fate of that great measure. If it were referred to either of the two latter committees, it was known that the bill might be reported when and how the committee pleased, or not reported at all during this session, if such should be the pleasure of the committee; and no one doubts that such would be its pleasure, if any party purpose were to be advanced; whereas, if the bill were referred to the the committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, it would remain under the custody of the *whole* House, and nothing could be done with it which would not be public and open, and within the knowledge and observation of all the members. Under these circumstances, the question of reference to the committee of the Whole on the state of the Union came up yesterday, and there were for it 97 yeas, against 96 nays. According to the usual course of business; according to courtesy; according to all fair and open investigation, the question ought to have been considered as settled, and the reference ordered to the committee of the Whole on the state of the Union; but here Mr. Speaker POLK interposed his veto power, voted under a rule of the House of which, in such a state of the question, a Speaker rarely, if ever, avails himself, and, by making the number of the nays (97) exactly equal to the yeas, defeated the reference! Thus, by this extraordinary exercise of his power, if the decision remain unreversed, Mr. Speaker POLK has probably defeated the most important measure of the session, required by the People, demanded by the best interests of the Union, and essential to an administration of equal justice among all its members, old and new, *interior* and exterior.—*Nat. Int.*

EXCITEMENT IN MARION.

From the St. Louis Republican of the 26th ult. we learn that a great excitement occurred in Marion county on the 24th ult. upon the subject of abolition.

"On Sunday, Mr Nelson preached upon the camp ground, and alluded to the subject, and immediately after a man by the name of Mulbrow rose and commenced reading an abolition paper with an open knife in one hand, A Dr Bosley said that "no one but a d——d scoundrel would do as he, (M) was doing." Mulbrow continued, and Bosley struck him with his cane, and then drew a pistol. Mulbrow plunged his knife into the Dr's side, inflicting a severe wound. Mulbrow fled, but afterwards gave himself up to the civil authorities.

Various threats and hostile movements were made by both parties, and a great degree of excitement prevailed. There are rumors, also, in circulation that Dr. Ely had been severely whipped by the mob, and that the college had been torn down. We are assured by private letters, that these rumors are *not correct*. These letters do not picture the excitement so great as has been represented, and state that the college is in no danger.

MEXICO.—The republic of Mexico extends from 15 to 42 degrees of north latitude, and 86 to 125 degrees west longitude, forming an area of 1,000,000 square miles. The confederacy is composed of 19 states and 4 territories; comprising a population of 8,000,000, including 4,000,000 Indians, 1,500,000 Creoles; the remainder mixed breeds. Two of the provinces now at war with Mexico, are Texas and Goahuila, making an area of 192,000 square miles; population 130,000—of which Monclova is the capital with 6,000 inhabitants. It is believed that there are 30,000 American settlers in the two districts. The productions are gold and silver, banan, mainioc, maize, sugar cane, cocoa, indigo, vanilla, tobacco, cochineal, &c. Besides these there are vast herds of horses, mules, and horned cattle, which literally cover these grand prairies. The country abounds in most kinds of minerals, and is a fine healthy climate.

YOUNG HYSON IN OHIO.—Mr. John Platt, of Marietta, Ohio, advertises in a paper of that place that he has succeeded in cultivating the genuine Tea Plant of China. He has, he says, raised the plant for ten years past at Marietta, and after a series of expensive experiments has been fully successful in discovering the art of drying and manufacturing the leaves into tea of a quality quite equal to imported Young Hyson. He offers gratuitously to furnish seed of the last year's growth to any gentleman desirous of pursuing the cultivation.

A QUAKER'S CHARITABLE DONATION.

At a meeting of the Wilts Bible Society, held at Devizes, Mr. John Sheppard, of Frome, related the following anecdote of a member of the Society of Friends:—Being asked for a contribution for building a church, he replied, 'Thou knowest we are not friends to thy steeple houses; but I suppose before thou wilt build another thou wilt pull down the old one?' 'Yes,' was the answer. 'Well, then,' said he, 'I'll give the 500*l.* to pull down the old one.'

English paper.

From the New Orleans Bee, of May 23.

TEXAS!!

In the schooner Flora; just arrived yesterday, came passenger General Samuel Houston, Commander-in-chief of the Texas army, for the purpose of obtaining medical advice, being badly wounded. By him we have the official confirmation of the battle of the 21st ult., and the capture of Santa Anna. Former accounts are substantially correct. Santa Anna was at Velasco under a strong guard. The army was left under command of Rusk, Secretary of War, who had been elected by the army Brigadier General. The Texian force had accumulated since the battle to 1800; and had advanced to and were crossing the Brazos, flushed with victory.

The Mexican army, under Sessma and others, had all concentrated, and amounted to 2500 men, the remnant of 700, who entered Texas. They were crossing the Colorado by rafts and swimming, and were in the utmost confusion. Those who escaped the battle of the 21st, reported that it had been fought by 5000 Texians. Col. Burleston was close to the enemy with 200 cavalry, and they were retreating before him. 250 Mexicans surrendered, after burying a piece of cannon, to two officers and fifty Texian soldiers. All was panic and confusion in the Mexican army. Santa Anna had offered an armistice; which had been refused; he had made further offers to acknowledge the independence of Texas: making the Rio Grande the boundary line, and remaining a hostage until the Government of the United States should consent to guarantee the treaty; and it should be approved by the Mexican Senate. Texas was considered safe, and the war ended; and the Mexican army would probably be totally destroyed. General Houston had a cane presented him by Santa Anna; and also his saddle.

CREEK WAR.

The troops organizing to act against the *Creeks*, will be composed of the Georgia draft of about 3000 men, some 30 companies of volunteers, of at least 2000 men, the U. S. Troops now at Fort Mitchell, & 1000 men more on the way there. The Governor of Alabama says he will soon have in the field, for the same service, between three and four thousand men; thus making, in the whole, upwards of ten thousand men—a force we should imagine, amply sufficient for all the objects of the campaign, and which will doubtless compel the direct emigration of the Indian tribe without any delay, or make such an example of them as will quell the spirit of insubordination and hostility which seems now to pervade the whole Indian race.

The city of New York, and indeed the Public every where that N. York papers are read, has been deeply interested in a trial which began in that city on Thursday, of R. B. Robinson, charged with the murder of a female by the name HELEN JEWITT. The following, from the New York American of Wednesday, shows the result of the trial:

Trial of Robinson. At one o'clock this morning, the jury, after an absence of *fifteen minutes*, brought in a verdict of NOT GUILTY in this case.

The prisoner, who until that moment had, from the commencement of the trial, maintained the most unshaken composure, and even when upon the return of the jury he was called upon to stand up and look upon the jurors, betrayed no emotion and no blenching, on the announciation of the verdict by the foreman, burst into tears.

The verdict was received by the audience, who had kept their seats, with irrepressible applause. The prisoner was discharged by proclamation, and left the court in company with his father, and his true-heartad friend Mr. Hoxie.

EDITORIALS—so called. Walsh in his prelace to his Didactics, says to this effect—that the discering reader should never judge of the correctness of an Editor's style, or his knowledge of the purity of his language, by his editorial articles. There is so much truth in this (not sufficiently regarded) that is worthy of remark. An editor *must* fill his sheet—no matter what personal vexations he may have to disturb the sober current of his thoughts—no matter what palsying sickness may be revelling upon his frame—or whether he be sad or weary—the variety, the strength, the raciness which are the characteristics of his better efforts will be expected of him—and he must drive from him every care and school his feelings to the task. Again, what an exhaustion of mental exertion would ensue, should editorial articles long and short, be penned with the utmost care, and sentences be finished, and periods rounded according to the strict rules of rhetorick and grammar! We do not mean that they are to be deemed of no importance; but who would pity the unfortunate wight that would conceive it necessary to aim at undeviating correctness in these respects.

No—enough of the character of an editor's mind, of his depth of thought, his exactness of expression, his trustworthiness and ability may be gathered from his editorials, without measuring his sentences with the square and compass.

Virginia Times.

In the 4 years of 1830, '1 '2 & '3, the sales of pb. lands amounted to $11,226,185.

Carrollton:

FRIDAY, [illegible] JUNE 17, 1836.

APPORTIONMENT ACT.

Some weeks ago, in referring to the Act, passed at the last session of the Legislature, "to fix and apportion the representation in the General Assembly of Ohio," we promised to return to the subject, when our leisure might permit. It is not our purpose now, to notice the *party operation* of that act; nor shall we attempt to point out its *Gerrymandering* features. Our readers have seen the Act itself, and the Protest against it, by the minority in the Senate. They have read the essays of "Equal Rights" and the defence of the Columbiana Delegation by "A. B. C." They will judge of the whole case from the *law* and the facts. Indeed, we doubt not that the judgment of the people of Carroll is already determined on this subject: there are not twenty voters in the county, who dissent from the opinion that the act referred to, has deprived Carroll of nearly one half of her constitutional power in the Legislature of the State. But of these things, enough has been said.

It has been broadly asserted in, at least, one letter* on the subject, written by a member of the last legislature, and the same idea is put forth by "A. B. C." the champion of the Columbiana Delegation; that the members of Columbiana had no desire to be connected with Carroll in her senatorial representation; "but being unwilling that the county of Carroll should be kept without any" (county) "to connect with her, the members from Columbiana consented to the arrangement." Such is the plea of justification put in for the Columbiana members—*is it true?* We venture to say, that the Columbiana members favoured the union with Carroll; and that those gentlemen supported this union, by their votes and influence! Will they deny it? The truth is, at the first moment of her existence, the county of Carroll was taken in to the care and pupilage of Columbiana; and it has been manifestly the intention of that county, up to the present time, to continue the wardship. We speak of the course taken by the representatives of Columbiana. These gentlemen, if we are not misinformed, were acquainted with the desires of a portion of the people of this county, at least, as to the county with which Carroll should be attached for Senatorial purposes. Did they not do all they possibly could to defeat the object of those desires? We refer to the suggestion that, this county and Tuscarawas or Harrison should form a senatorial district. That such was the desire of many citizens of this county, was made known to several members of the Legislature, and among them, we doubt not, the members from Columbiana. Yet disregarding this expression of public opinion in Carroll, the Columbiana members, as we learn, contended zealously for the unjust and meretricious connexion formed by the Apportionment Act.

To a union with Columbiana, which would have secured to them power in proportion to their population, the people of Carroll would not have made many objections. They would certainly have preferred a union, for Senatorial purposes with a county whose numerical strength corresponded with their own; but, if this had been impracticable, they would have submitted, without a murmur, to any arrangement which might have done *substantial* justice. It seems, however, that insult is to be added to injury—that a portion of the political power of Carroll has been transferred to Columbiana; and now, in the presence of the Columbiana members, it is said, in effect, we "consented to the arrangement" not to benefit ourselves, but to favour Carroll! That is to say, "We of Columbiana had a population which entitled us to one senator and two representatives; you of Carroll had a population nearly entitling you to one representative and half a senator. To favour you, we 'consented to an arrangement'(!) by which we have *three* representatives and one senator, and you have one representative, and the privilege of voting for our senator!" We call upon the Columbiana delegation to recollect that, the suppression of truth, is the suggestion of falsehood. Why, gentlemen, do you permit your fatal friend 'A. B. C.' to intimate that you did not desire the union with Carroll? And do you not know that, in consequence of that union, Columbiana has greater, and Carroll less political power, than the constitution of the state, or the common and sacred principle of equal representation would guaranty? Do not hope to shelter yourselves from a due share of responsibility, under the flimsy covering spread around you by

*The letter referred to is in the possession of one of the editors.